

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
JOSEPH M. ROOT,

1st District—Wm. M. McKim,
2d—Frank McWhinney,
3d—John R. Kunk,
4th—D. H. Murphy,
5th—Nelson Knapp,
6th—John F. Hinkle,
7th—H. S. Bundy,
8th—Daniel B. Stewart,
9th—Willard Shoeman,
10th—Joseph Ankeny,
11th—Edward Bell,
12th—John A. Brewster,
13th—Samuel P. Philbrick.

For Supreme Judge,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

For Attorney General,
JAMES MURRAY.

For Member Board of Pub. Works,
LEVI SARGENT.

For Member of Congress,
V. B. HORTON.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee of Meigs County, Ohio, held on the 22d day of June, 1860, for the purpose of fixing the time of holding the Annual Republican Convention of Meigs County, for the nomination of their county ticket, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That the Republican County Convention for the nomination of county officers be held at the Court House in Pomeroy, on Saturday, the 28th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Resolved, 2nd. That the Central Committee request the Republicans of the various townships and election precincts to meet at their usual places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 21st day of July next, at two o'clock P. M., to nominate their respective number of delegates to the County Convention.

Resolved, 3rd. That each township and election precinct shall be entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five votes, and one for every fraction above the number of twelve votes given for Governor Dennison in 1859, and that upon this basis Bedford is entitled to three delegates, Chester six, Columbia three, Lebanon three, Letart one, Middleport Precinct eleven, Pomeroy Precinct thirteen, Olive four, Orange three, Rutland nine, Salem six, Scioto six, and Sutton nine.

By order of the Central Committee,
ARTHUR MERRILL, Ch'n.
W. H. LASLEY, Sec'y.

We repeat so sorely of some hard things we have said of the Democratic party. Not that the hardest of these were not true, but our pity for the stricken and afflicted, obliterates all other feelings, and we feel, in the fulness of our sympathy, almost to "weep with those that weep," as we do not restrain ourselves from rejoicing with those that rejoice." Hereafter we shall search for the very mildest and smoothest words in Webster's Unabridged, when speaking of the late Democratic party, deceased.

We regret to see that the heirs of the dead party, as is too often the case with the heirs of other people, in a very unfraternal spirit, are quarrelling over the effects. But as it is not our funeral, and we have no interest in the estate, by descent, devise, or otherwise, we do not mean to take any part in the contest.

But as a faithful chronicler of passing events, whatever of interest to outsiders may occur in the settlement of the estate, the *Telegraph* is bound to publish. The deceased was long afflicted with a complication of diseases, and these were aggravated by the disagreement of the doctors who attended upon the patient, and the treatment he received at their hands. In their disagreement, nothing beneficial could be done. Neither of the doctors would permit the patient to take the medicine prescribed by the other, and the patient was too much exhausted to dismiss either, or to decide for himself. A compromise was resorted to, and drugs of the most opposite powers and effects were thrown into "hotch potch," and poured into the suffering patient without limit. The effect of this quack treatment was, that the patient became one vast body of corruption. His expiring groans were terrible, and his reason was so much impaired that he was incompetent to make a will. Several attempts to do so were made, at Charleston, Baltimore and Richmond, and the documents were left behind; but none of them are regularly executed. The consequence is that the heirs are in a fierce contention about the validity of these papers. As the only property which the deceased had not squandered, consists of a large stock of goods manufactured by the deceased and his heirs by a peculiar process, known among themselves as "blackings," the disposition of this "peculiar" stock is likely to cause an endless quarrel in the family. We believe, however, that it is agreed among all the heirs that the manufacture shall go on as usual, leaving for future contingencies the disposal of the goods.

But there is another difficulty which will cause much litigation, and will no doubt aggravate the family strife. It is known that the deceased was rather rascally in his day, and being somewhat infected with the doctrines of the "latter day saints," formed alliances with all the rascals who came along. Hence, the family are the offspring of the deceased with these several "taints," and as each branch claims to be the sole heirs, the effort to prove all others illegitimate, is causing much scandal and mortification. Some are so uncharitable as to pronounce the whole progeny a curse, but we will wait the result of the contest.

With much more we will advise our readers from time to time of the progress of the case.

We believe everybody admits that a good President is a great good to the country. And it will hardly be denied that the more of a good thing we have, the better. If one good President would be a blessing, surely three or four at a time, would usher in the "good time" so long reported as "coming."

If somebody is not very much mistaken, we will have at least four Presidents elected in November, and all of them, the very best that ever shed "blessings and benefits" upon any country.

First, we have, Lincoln, of Illinois, who very many, and, the *Telegraph* among them, believe will be elected, and make a first class President. Honest, faithful, and capable, it is claimed that he will grace the chair honored by our earlier Presidents, and somewhat sullied by our later ones. That, in the wise, conservative policy of his administration, the country will find that repose from intestine strife, which will enable Congress to attend to the great interests of the country, instead of spending its energies in efforts to advance a mere local class interest at the expense of the masses of the people. Lincoln, then, will be President, No. 1.

Then we have, secondly, Bell, of Tennessee, who, in the opinion of sundry papers on our table, is absolutely sure of being elected. And this opinion, is, apparently, honestly entertained by many persons in the South, and even the Cincinnati *Times* thinks the opinion well founded. The friends of Mr. Bell claim that he will make the grandest President we have ever had. And we have no disparagements to cast upon him. As a man, we are not prepared to deny to him all the good qualities claimed for him by his friends. It is true, that he is not made by the convention which nominated him, to represent any policy or measure whatever, and simply asks the people to place the destiny of the country in his keeping, to do with it as to him may seem good. This would be a very large trust to place in the hands of any man. But then, Mr. Bell will not be alone in the great office; for we have just seen that Lincoln is to be No. 1.

And, thirdly, we have the most positive assurance, backed by all kinds of offers to bet that, Breckinridge, of Ky., one of the candidates of the "united and harmonious Democracy," will be elected with a perfect sweep. It is claimed for him that, coming down through a long line of illustrious ancestors from one of the "First Families of Virginia," he has in his veins the blood of the purest Democratic Royalty. We have no room to offer against the claims set up in his behalf by his admirers. We will know that four years ago, every Democrat in this country, and throughout the country, voted for him for Vice President, and pronounced him the "rising man of the country," and protested, that, for his age, he was the "foremost statesman in all the world," and surely destined to be President. It is true, our Ohio Democrats now denounce him as a disunionist and traitor to his country, but in this they are probably mistaken. Certain it is, he is the same man, and holding the same sentiments as four years ago, when they so highly eulogized and voted for him. We thought then, and still think, that he was, by far, the superior of Buchanan. We sincerely sympathize, however, with our Ohio Democrats in their misfortune. All their "patriotic" before election, unhappily turn out "traitors" afterward. We do not pretend to censure them for electing such men. But we cannot help pitying their uniform misfortune. This, however, is a digression. Breckinridge is to be elected, and spread a halo of imperishable glory upon our country. Here, then, are three extraordinary men, the special glory of the age in which they live, and each one far the superior, not only of the other two, but of all other living men, and all three sure to be elected at once, and serve this happy nation at the same time.

And, fourthly, according to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of the 24th and which, being its Sunday issue, must be scrupulously truthful—Douglas, of Illinois, will be elected with an overwhelming majority. It says:

"A dispatch was sent over the wires yesterday, from Baltimore, which carried joy to the hearts of millions of the American people. Stephen A. Douglas is nominated for President of the United States, by the Convention of the great Democratic party of the United States."

Now, it so happens that the accounts we have seen of the doings at Baltimore represent that Douglas was nominated by one of the broken fragments of the Convention, after the President, and delegates from nearly all the Democratic States had left and organized the other wing, which nominated Breckinridge. But, as the *Enquirer* was printed on Sunday, the editor would hardly misrepresent matters of such moment. If the *Enquirer* tells the truth, then Douglas was nominated by the great Democratic Convention of the United States. But the *Enquirer* says further:

"In our judgment, the nomination of Mr. Douglas is equivalent to an election by the people. He is by far the most popular man of our day and generation. As a national candidate, standing upon a national platform, he will be supported in every State of the Union, from Maine to California, and no where more ardently and enthusiastically than in the South by a heavy vote—mark the prediction! The office-holders and disunionists do not expect the sentiments of the people of that section of the confederacy."

Now, there is some very good reading in this paragraph, and it will be especially comforting to the Douglas men in this region. "The nomination is

equivalent to an election." That is good. That "Douglas is the most popular man of our day and generation," is good, too. That he is a "national candidate," is decidedly good. That he will "be enthusiastically supported by, and will carry the South," is rather better. And that the "great central States of New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, will give him large and heavy majorities," is better still. But that the *Enquirer* should call Breckinridge—"its own chosen Vice President"—and the great body of the party with which it co-operates, "disunionists," is the best of all. We have been heartily abused for making the same charge against the same party; but we did not expect to have the *Enquirer* for a witness to the truth of our assertion, so soon. Douglas, then, is to be President, too, and we are to be blessed with four of them.

And that Douglas stands as a "God" among men, is evident from the classical allusion of this Sunday *Enquirer*, which says, in comparing Lincoln and him together:

"But in ability he (Lincoln) no more compares with Mr. Douglas than a *Satyr* to a *Hyperion*."

Now, to see the beauty and good taste of this comparison, we have looked into "the classics" for the meaning of these terms, and find that a "Satyr," to which Lincoln is compared, is a "Monkey," and, "in Mythology, represents a monster, part man and part goat, usually found in the train of Bacchus, and distinguished for lasciviousness and riot." Such is Abraham Lincoln! While "Hyperion," the counterpart of Douglas, is "a name of Apollo, the God of day who was distinguished for his beauty," and all other good and good qualities. Such is the *Enquirer's* candidate. And won't the "good time" have come, when this immortal God—"Hyperion"—as Apollo—Douglas—is made President? But what, on the contrary, would be our fate, if the "Satyr" the "monkey," the "goat monster," Lincoln, should prevail? Surely, nothing but the brilliant prospects of Douglas! The candidate can save the *Enquirer* and its friends from committing suicide under apprehension of the horrible contingency.

Then, let all good men, with a firm determination to maintain the right, do their duty conscientiously, leaving the consequences to that same Providence, and all fears of a dissolution of the Union may be at once dismissed. If Lincoln is elected the Republicans will not lay sacrilegious hands upon the beautiful fabric our fathers reared, and if he is elected, the defeated factions dare not do so.

The eternal harping upon the dissolution of the Union has become nauseating. The programme of the campaign, by three of the contending factions, seems to be, to frighten the people, by threats of disunion in case of their defeat.

First, the Bell and Everett ticket was gotten up especially to save the Union. The whole tenor of their letters of acceptance, and the arguments of the papers which support them, is, that unless the people consent to give up all their cherished principles, and elect these respectable gentlemen without any platform at all, the Union will be dissolved instantly. And they seem very to think that the people, with fear and trembling, will vote this ticket into office, simply to save somebody the trouble and expense of overthrowing the Government.

Next, we have Stephen A. Douglas in his speech in Baltimore, accepting the nomination of a faction of the disrupted convention, declaring in the most ludicrous mock earnestness, that unless he is elected, the Union will be inevitably dissolved. His whole speech hinges upon this single idea. He does not say who is to dissolve it. But certainly it will not be the successful party. No man is stupid enough to venture the assertion that any party, so long as it can rule the whole country, would be insane enough to divide it for the possible chance of governing a part. If the whole of this Douglas gas about dissolving the Union, is not the most arrant hypocrisy, then it must mean that unless the people elect Mr. Douglas, he and his defeated faction will dissolve the Union. It must mean this, or it means nothing. The Cincinnati *Gazette* well says that for "Stephen A. Douglas as talk of dissolving the Union in case of defeat is simply beneath contempt."

Next, we have Breckinridge, who accepts the nomination of the other wing of the convention, solely with a view of saving the Union. He, and his backers are quite sure that unless he is elected the union will be shivered into atoms in an instant.

Now what does all this mean? Do these desperate men intend to re-enact the scenes of civil war and intestine carnage which has made Mexico a blot upon the map of civilized nations? For many years in that unhappy country, unprincipled demagogues have headed contending factions, and as soon as an election is over, the defeated aspirant calls around him an army of his rabble followers, and plunder, devastation, and massacre follow until all the money that can be raised by forced loans, and military robbery is expended. No one thinks for a moment that the man elected to office in Mexico can take his seat, unless he can raise a larger army than his opponent. And no defeated candidate is expected to submit to the vote of the people if he can raise a sufficient army to kill or displace his rival. And thus, for a quarter of a century, has Mexico been torn by her contending factions until all progress, all improvement, has been extinguished, and barbarism has spread its gloomy pall over a people sink into the lowest depths of degradation.

With such an example before us, will the people tolerate the inauguration of the same reign of terror and anarchy here? The spirit manifested by our demagogues is exactly the same as in Mexico. With unshamed faces the leaders proclaim that they will not submit to the voice of the people—that they will have power—will control the Government—will rule the people, by their

votes, if they can get them, and if not, then by force, or they will overturn the Government and blot out the Constitution. Gradually, but surely, these bad, ambitious men are training their followers for deeds of desperation. The public ear is becoming familiarized with these threats, and with all the subtle craft of accomplished demagogues, the unreasonable passions of the ignorant and prejudiced are fanned into fanaticism by the constant repetition of the grossest falsehoods and inflammatory appeals to the lowest and worst of human passions.

This picture is not a pleasant one, and the future of our country is somewhat shaded to the vision of the honest citizen. But we believe the dead point of danger may be passed in safety, if those who really love their country will be true to their conscientious convictions in the coming campaign. If such a manifestation of the popular will is given at the ballot-box, as the exigency of the time demands, these Catalines will be awed into submission, and our republican form of Government, with the rights and liberties of the people maintained.

And we look upon the fierce rivalry and deadly hatred to each other, of the various factions opposed to the Republican party, as Providential, and a prophecy of coming good. A high authority declares, that "God will make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He will restrain." We accept the promise, and in the faith of its application to, and fulfillment in, the present conflict of passion against principle in our own country and time, can look upon the storm unmoved. Neither of these factions, alone, is strong enough to carry out the mad schemes of its ambitious leaders. And the rankling and unappeasable hatred which they bear to each other will prevent a union, for they dare not trust each other. Thus will their impotent wrath be made to manifest the overruling power of a Providence which superintends the affairs of nations, while the fear of each other will act as an effective restraint upon all.

Then, let all good men, with a firm determination to maintain the right, do their duty conscientiously, leaving the consequences to that same Providence, and all fears of a dissolution of the Union may be at once dismissed. If Lincoln is elected the Republicans will not lay sacrilegious hands upon the beautiful fabric our fathers reared, and if he is elected, the defeated factions dare not do so.

Another outrage has been perpetrated upon the free laboring men of the United States, at the dictation of the "slave power." It will be remembered that the House of Representatives in Congress, passed, by a large majority, a homestead bill, which secured to every citizen a right to 160 acres of the vacant lands of the Territories, on condition of five years' occupancy and improvement. This was bitterly opposed by the slaveholders, as is every other measure calculated to benefit free white laborers. The Senate, where the Democratic party has a large majority, and which is ruled by the South, refused to concur in the House Bill, but got up a sham one of their own, by which they hoped to deceive the working men of the nation, while playing effectually into the hands of the slaveholders. The House refused to accept this deceptive measure, and after the appointment of several committees of conference, a compromise was agreed upon, which, although less beneficial to free labor than the original House Bill, the Republicans accepted as the best they could get. Even this half-way measure would have been a blessing to hundreds of thousands of honest poor men in all sections of the country, and it was hailed with acclamations of joy.

But scarcely had the congratulations of its friends been spread over the country before their hopes were blasted by a veto from the President! Buchanan, the chief of the Democratic party, in obedience to the demands of the miserable faction of Southern disunionists, has crushed out the rising hopes and opening prospects of thirty millions of free men, that a quarter of a million of negro drivers may have a better chance to stock the continent with slaves!

Is it possible that free born citizens of Ohio can be so infatuated as to sustain a party, which, in all its action, is but the plant tool of a class interest which would yoke them to their slaves, and drive them like brutes to the shambles? It does not seem credible, that men living in a State where freedom of thought is permitted, can be so hopelessly stupid as to bow their necks in willing subjection to the self-abused slaves of a petty despotism, which shouts, "Democracy" as a chorus to the clanking of chains.

We do not believe there are ten Democrats in Meigs County who will not admit that they have been cheated, deceived, and basely betrayed by the leaders they have chosen, from the least, up to the President. We ask them, in all charity, to reflect, before they trust again the leaders of the same party—Surely the honest working men of the party in this county can have neither the wish nor the intention to strike down the interests of their own class. But you admit that those interests have been sacrificed by those in whom you trusted. You were assured that such promise of your leaders has been broken, and every prediction of the Republicans fulfilled. But you are asked to trust these leaders again, and that, too, when they themselves are broken into fragments, and denouncing each other as traitors, disunionists, and enemies of the country. What have you to hope, or expect from the further support of this party, or any of its broken frag-

ments? We know full well the force of party attachments, and have no denunciations for any of our fellow-citizens who still honestly cling to the party of their former choice. But we do sincerely believe, that if such would calmly look into the opening future, by the strongly reflected light of the past, they would see a pathway of duty, to themselves, their fellow-citizens, and their country, leading them away from a party whose association with, and subversion to, a mere sectional, class interest is bringing blight and ruin upon the material progress of the country, as well as a dark blot upon its character at home, and among the nations of the earth.

Will our Democratic readers reflect.

We see that Governor Dennison has appointed Hon. Ralph Leete, of Fronton, agent on the part of Ohio, to make another effort, in conjunction with counsel in Virginia, to bring to a termination this long contested suit.

The history of the matter is briefly this: Ten years ago, in 1850, a family of free negroes, consisting of nine persons living in Lawrence County, in this State, were seized in the night by a band of kidnappers, and carried by force into Kentucky, and sold as slaves. As soon as their neighbors knew of their absence the necessary inquiries were made, and the facts ascertained. The Democratic Legislature of Ohio, to their honor be it recorded, passed an act appropriating several thousand dollars to defray the expense of a suit in the Courts of Kentucky, to recover their freedom, and authorized Governor Medill to prosecute such suits by the appointment of such agents and attorneys as he should judge expedient. Governor Medill acted promptly, and in good faith in the premises. He appointed able counsel and had suit brought immediately. But before service could be had the family were separated, and five of them sold into Virginia. Governor Medill sent his agents to Virginia and commenced proceedings there, likewise.

After four years of litigation, passing through all the courts, the court of appeals, in Kentucky, finally, in 1854 or 1855, affirmed the judgments of the courts below and restored that branch of the family to their freedom. The chivalry of Kentucky got four years unpaid labor out of these four free persons, and several thousand dollars out of the Treasury of Ohio, in the shape of fees, but to the credit of the courts of Kentucky, the kidnapped negroes were finally released from the clutches of the men thieves.

But the Virginia branch of the family were not so fortunate. The county court of that State also adjudged the negroes free. But to give up their grasp upon a victim is not in the creed of the chivalry of that State, and by "writ of error," "appeals," "new trials," and other technicalities, a final decision has been staved off, and these free persons, notoriously kidnapped from Ohio, have been driven as slaves for ten long years—the highest courts always finding some pretense for deferring a final decision.

Last winter, on the petition of Ralph Leete—who was the late Democratic Representative from Lawrence County—and others, the Legislature, believing that the agents appointed by Ohio to prosecute the case were acting as the accomplices of the kidnappers, or otherwise unfaithful, unanimously passed a resolution, authorizing Governor Dennison, at the expense of the State, to appoint other, or additional counsel in the case. Under this resolution, the Governor has appointed Hon. Ralph Leete—who, being a good Democrat, will probably be allowed to visit Virginia—as agent of Ohio to bring the case to a termination. Whether these persons will ever be got out of the clutches of their kidnappers is uncertain. We hope they may. But if such a transaction should occur in any other country in the world, it would be pointed to as evidence of a barbaric despotism, that ought to place its actors outside of the pale of civilization, and exclude the government which tolerated it from the courtesy and comity of all enlightened States and people. Yet we profess to be the freest and most enlightened people in the world.

We believe we have not seen a Democratic paper for the last two weeks which had not in it the following article in reference to Hamlin, the Republican candidate for Vice President. One paper, at least, seems to keep it standing matter for it is in its two last issues. The article is in these words:

"Though a Senator in Congress, he is said to be a free negro. In all the requirements of mind, manners, morals, features, complexion, form of body and limbs, shape of mouth and nose, woolly hair, with kinks, he so much resembles a negro, that dressed up indifferently, he could be sold in the South for a field hand. He claims to be *Portuguese*, but the sober truth is, his blood is that of *Nigger*, resembling a free negro more than any man living who claims to be a white man, either in whole or in part."

That looks nice, and is a strong argument, it is not. But how did it happen that in all the years that the Democratic party looked up to Mr. Hamlin as one of their brightest ornaments, they overlooked the fact that he was a "negro"? Was he a negro when the Democracy sent him to the United States Senate? And was he a negro when the Democratic Senate made him chairman of the most important committee of that grave body the Republicans? Shame! What must be the estimate these editors place upon the intelligence and manhood of their readers? "Lincoln is a monkey, and Hamlin a nigger." So say the organs of Democracy. Do their readers sympathize with them? For the honor of human nature we will not believe it.

In our last issue we announced the nomination of Douglas and Fitzpatrick, for President, and Vice President, by the Douglas faction of the disrupted Democratic Convention. It was a matter of amazement how the Douglasites came to nominate Fitzpatrick on the same ticket with the Illinois Senator. It was known that he was a Lecomptonite of the first kind—that he was a bitter opponent of Douglas' "Squatter Sovereignty" humbug—that he voted to "degrade" Douglas himself from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories—that he had just voted with the Democrats generally, in the Senate, for Jeff. Davis' Slave Code resolution, and was in all respects one of the Southern slave extensionists. Yet, in the face of all this, and in the face of the world, this Squatter Sovereignty faction, nominated the Alabama—Lecompton—Slave Code—fire-eater! The game was to play the same double-faced swindle over again; Douglas and squatter sovereignty, in the North, and Fitzpatrick and a Congressional Slave Code, in the South! In this way it was hoped to carry the slave-holding states for the ticket, on the strength of its ultra pro-slavery candidate, and swindle one or two Northern States into its support, on the opposite dodge.

With this audacious attempt at deceiving the honest voters of the party in the Free States, the leaders racked their brains for terms of eulogy in praise of Fitzpatrick. According to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Democratic organs in Ohio, he was the greatest statesman and purest patriot in the Union, and one on whom the squatters could concentrate with unbounded enthusiasm. But scarcely had their shouts of rejoicing died away, before the stunning blow was brought to them, that this immaculate Fitzpatrick repudiated the conspiracy, and with contempt refused to have his name associated with that of Douglas, in any such scheme of double-refined deception and fraud upon the people. He refused the nomination, and so split the ticket, as the convention which made it had been split before. This was a terrible blow to the leaders. They had indulged the patriotism and Democracy of Fitzpatrick, by an unanimous nomination and extravagant praise, and he, in return, denounces them as an unprincipled and dangerous faction, with whom he disdains to have his name associated. This blow strikes out the last hope of any respectable vote for Douglas.

So far from there being any possibility of his election, there remains scarcely a chance of his receiving a single electoral vote in the Union. Such a fall of lofty ambition has never before been witnessed in the politics of this country. It ought to be a lesson to teach even politicians, that, in the long run, "honesty is the best policy."

From the present indications Douglas will scarcely be supported at all in the States heretofore Democratic. The leading Democratic papers of Virginia have hoisted the names of Breckinridge and Lane, and Douglas will hardly get votes enough to give the State to Bell and Everett. There will be an interesting contest in the Old Dominion, nevertheless. Last fall, at the election for Governor, the Democrats, after a long and severe campaign, carried the State against the "Opposition" by less than six thousand majority. There is no reason to believe that Bell will not receive the entire vote given to Goggin, the Whig and American, or "Opposition" candidate for Governor. And if Douglas can secure from six to ten thousand votes in November next, it will give the State to Bell and Everett; and if, as his friends claim, he can divide the Democratic vote with Breckinridge, the triumph of Bell is certain in that State.

In Kentucky it is said there is but a single paper which will support Douglas. If this be true, Breckinridge will carry that State. But should Douglas get any respectable number of votes in Kentucky, it will insure that State likewise to Bell and Everett. In Delaware and Maryland, Douglas will doubtless get a pretty large vote—so large as to secure the success of the Bell ticket. Tennessee is in the same predicament. It is the home of Bell, and if Douglas should make any run there, so as to divert any considerable number of votes from Breckinridge, Bell will carry that State also. In none of the other Southern States, except perhaps Missouri, is it probable that Douglas can withdraw enough votes to defeat Breckinridge and Lane.

We think, therefore, from present indications, that Bell will carry Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and probably Tennessee and Missouri, and that Breckinridge will carry all the other Slave States, with California and Oregon. On the other hand, we do not think Douglas could, with a united party, carry any of the Free States. But with Breckinridge to divide the vote in Indiana, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the only States in which he had any chance, we do not see where the Illinois "giant" is to get a single electoral vote. Still, we like to see the spunk of the Douglas men, and will hold their hats while they "pitch in." We think they can't give the "Slave Code" wing of the party a hit too hard. The fight will undoubtedly end like that between Heenan and Sayers—both will be well punished and neither gain a victory. All we desire is that they have a fair field and a free fight. The majority of the people are disinterested spectators of the contest, and will cheer which ever party gives the hardest blows. So clear the ring and see the fun!

Senator Brown of Mississippi, who is one of the great Democratic leaders in these times, makes the following declaration:

"I want Cuba; I want Tamulips, I want one or two other Mexican States—and I want them all for the same reason, for the planting and spreading of Slavery. I would spread the blessing of Slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master to the utmost ends of the earth."

The Republicans of Maine have nominated Hon. Israel Washburne as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Washburne has been a Member of Congress for ten years, and is in every respect a man and a statesman. His election is sure, by an overwhelming majority.

Capt. Williamson's gay canal steamer *Boston* and Jeffers' steamboat *Sidney Holmes* came up the river to the upper levels, Saturday evening on a race. The *Boston* touched a few lengths ahead.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* says that of the 150 Opposition Journals in Pennsylvania, but two support Bell and Everett, with one doubtful.

In 1856, only four years ago, there was not a single Republican paper in the Slave States. One in Kentucky was established soon after, but it was destroyed by a mob, about a year ago. Now, there are eight—among them the Missouri *Democrat*, the ablest and most influential journal in that State. It has always been a Democratic journal, of the Benton school of politics, but is now an ardent Republican sheet, supporting Lincoln and Hamlin with great power. A number of the others are German papers, of large circulation and great influence; several of them formerly supporting the Democratic party.

Three of the oldest and ablest papers in Delaware have hoisted the Republican flag, and with Lincoln and Hamlin at the head of their columns, are doing good service in the cause. So, too, in Virginia. The *Wheeling Gazette*, by far the most influential journal in the Western division of that State, has come out squarely on the Republican platform, and supports the Republican ticket. There are others, whose names and localities we do not now remember. The existence of these papers in the home of Slavery shows that a public sentiment in favor of freedom and Republicanism is becoming too strong for the mob, in several localities. If not destroyed during this campaign, we shall consider the contest for the freedom of the press virtually won, in the sections of the several States in which they are located; and with the right of a free press secured, the success of the Republican party follows, as a necessary consequence. The Republicans of these States have, as they deserve, the sympathies of their brethren elsewhere, and we trust they will go to the polls and vote, wherever their lives will not be endangered by so doing. The "good time is coming." Let us all "work and wait."

"Sir, I have caused the official copies of the annual reports of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the expenditures of the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives during the XXXth Congress to be examined, as requested, and do not find that at either session of that Congress there is any charge upon the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives, or the Stationery Account thereof, \$25 for three pairs of boots furnished the Hon. Abraham Lincoln during that Congress, as charged in *The Chicago Times* of May 30, 1860.

"I am, very respectfully, yours,
"JOHN W. FORNEY,
"Per V. BARRY HAYES,
"Chief Clerk House of Representatives."
"C. H. RAY, Esq., Chicago."

The friends of Douglas have recently been claiming that Senator Thomas held the same views with them as to the power of excluding Slavery from the Territories. The following extract from a letter written by the distinguished Senator on the 10th of May last, settles this question. He says:

"For myself, no party or other necessity ever induce me to give my assent to any declaration of the Senate, which appears to me to be a declaration of opinion, or advice, directly or by necessary implication, that there is any rightful power anywhere to exclude slave property from any portion of the public domain (open for settlement to others), except within the limits of a sovereignty State, and by her authority. This plain principle of equality and exchange of justice should not be bartered away even put in jeopardy for the sake of party harmony or party success. I will be no party to such a compact."

The gentleman is still alive (in his 92d year) who, in June, 1790, cut the first tree ever cut on the town place of Gallipolis, Ohio. At that time there was a small settlement at Marietta and another at Cincinnati; the balance of Ohio was a wilderness; there were not probably 1,000 white people in it at present; now it contains nearly 2,500,000 inhabitants, and has changed from a wilderness to one of the best agricultural States in the Union. Who ever before, in a single life, witnessed such a change?—*Portsmouth Tribune*.

A good-looking fellow was arraigned before one of the police courts, charged with having stolen a gold watch. The judge asked him what induced him to commit the theft. The young man replied that he had been ill for some time, and that the doctor had advised him to take something, which he accordingly did. The judge asked him what induced him to take a watch. "Why, I thought if I only had the time, Nature would work a cure."

Senator Brown of Mississippi, who is one of the great Democratic leaders in these times, makes the following declaration:

"I want Cuba; I want Tamulips, I want one or two other Mexican States—and I want them all for the same reason, for the planting and spreading of Slavery. I would spread the blessing of Slavery, like the religion of our Divine Master to the utmost ends of the earth."

The Republicans of Maine have nominated Hon. Israel Washburne as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Washburne has been a Member of Congress for ten years, and is in every respect a man and a statesman. His election is sure, by an overwhelming majority.